

Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA FRECEPTORY AND PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA FRECEPTORY will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-NIGHT, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [276]

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

A MATHEUR DRAMATIC CLUB WILL GIVE A THIRD AND FINAL PERFORMANCE OF

"THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER & CO."

AND "A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

(SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1898, Certain times at 9 p.m. precisely.

PRICES:\$3, \$2, & \$1

Half price to the Pit for Soldiers, Sailors, and Police in Uniform.

SEATS can be booked at the THEATRE on and after THURSDAY, the 24th February.

Booking Office OPEN from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Late Trains quarter of an hour after fall of curtain.

E. W. MITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [288]

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

THE BROUGH COMEDY COMPANY, Under the direction of MR. ROBERT BROUGH.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT ON SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1898.

"SOWING THE WIND."

DRESS CIRCLES:\$1

FRONT STALLS:\$2

STALLS:\$2

BACK SEATS:\$1

Plan now OPEN at the ROBINSON Piano Co. Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [317]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TAKAO, THE Company's Steamship

"FOOCHO," Captain Blackbourne, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [306]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN (D'RECT), THE Company's Steamship

"LOESANG," Captain Lehmann, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 28th March at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [311]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"OANFA," Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Underwriters before Noon on the 4th March or they will not be accepted.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 4th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1898. [1-w 316]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MENSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, is to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with cheap

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brand in the market. THE SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [7]

DEATH.

At Hwaughien, province of Shantung, on the 10th February, ASHLEY RODGERS, son of Rev. C. W. and Anna S. Prout, aged 58 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The share case is over at last, for which (with all other mercies) we are truly thankful. It was a case of great interest, because many people deal in shares and are in the habit of being careless and then suspicious. But it is not a case which can be profitably thrashed out any further in print. It teaches us nothing new; only a few old lessons, which have been well known from time immemorial but will never be learnt between this and doomsday.

We may sum up the lessons briefly thus:—As long as money exists, and as long as there are joint-stock companies, shares will be bought and sold by speculators for rise and fall, and legislation cannot do more than check extreme forms of share speculation. Men who leave their interests in the hands of others, without ever troubling much about the accounts, can never be quite sure that everything is correct. When suspicion arises, as it often does with or without cause, it is easy to fancy the proofs are complete when they are not. To reopen a closed account is an expensive process of law, and law is a costly and unprofitable luxury. And that is about all.

Our French neighbours, with their usual keenness of business acumen, are proposing to annex and colonise the Paracels and Amphitrite shoals, between Singapore and Hongkong. They would make a magnificent Eastern Empire, to compensate France for the ever-increasing

table loss of India. They would provide remunerative employment for officials; they would afford scope for the disbursement of French national funds; they would lead to the manufacture of bushels of confidential documents, strategic secrets, etc., to be sold by military officers to foreign Governments. The great French nation has a wonderful amount of money; the fool and his money are soon parted.

The spirit in which the suggestion has been made is quite captivating in its magnanimity. Says the *Advertiser*—

These points would serve admirably as coaling stations and bases of operation for cruisers destined to prey on the commerce of the China ports.

How nice! Meaning British trade, of course. And what would we be doing all the time? SUFFER, DUPLICED, and their kind, in all ages of French history, have performed brilliant feats of this kind, trying to wreck British commerce; and what did it cost France? We deeply deplore the circumstances that compelled us to crush France several times, and strip her of her proudest possessions; but the circumstances were not of our making, and if we must do the same again, we must. Prey on, Messieurs, and Heaven help you!

If ever the unhappy day does come when French cruisers begin this preying process, it will become our painful duty to put Tonkin and Indo-China with Canada, India, Mauritius, and a few other places that never prospered until they became British. It is not right that all the work of reclaiming wildernesses should fall on the British; but it is remarkable how little is ever done by others. The *Advertiser* takes our evening contemporary to task for its severe comments on the administration of Tonkin, and says—

The Editor of the *China Mail*, having no knowledge of the subject, has had to draw freely on his imagination to tell us all about it.

The editor of our contemporary may be no wiser than he should be, but his information on Tonkin is unimpeachable, as the *Advertiser* itself shows by refraining from any attempt to traverse it. In fact our Hanol contemporary in another issue says:—

A Laos native, having exhausted his fortune in buying two elephants, came to Vien Chao to sell them as a small profit. He had to pay half of the cost price (\$185) as duty. But the poor wretch only had three dollars in the world. He could not even get back with his animals to where he came from, for it would take more than three dollars to feed his elephants and himself on the road; and then he would be unable to get his \$185 returned. So the elephants are impounded by the Customs.

Well, is it likely that the Laos natives will go on trying to develop trade at this rate? Moreover, any Laosian wishing to cross the border of the province has now to pay 30 cents. So they just stay at home, sit in idleness, and curse the French.

It would be better for France to start a regime of this kind on the Amphitrite Shoal. The cattle-fish, clams, and bivalves will soon multiply to uncounted numbers.

Our French contemporaries will be furious if it is true, as reported by Reuters, that the whole of China's rivers are to be thrown open to navigation in June. This little intimation has a world of meaning. It means the permanent severance of China from her exclusiveness, with its attendant political rottenness and imminent danger of partition. It means the irrevocable implanting of the civilising and strengthening influence of international commerce in practically every part of the Empire. It means, moreover, that Britain as the defender of international commercial rights (and the greatest beneficiary) must have won the game that has been going on in Peking and Europe.

The opening of all China's waterways implies a good deal when the working results come to be considered. Vessels of all nations, and goods of all nations, can never be treated by official harpies as Chinese junks and Chinese-owned goods have been treated. The whole system of raising revenue and paying officials will have to disappear, before the invasion of enlightened methods. All the illegal practices of mandarins will have to be abandoned as far as traffic is concerned. Truly it will be a glorious day for China!

Simultaneously we note, from Messrs. Wharlock & Co.'s trade circular, that the Shipping Conference has broken down, and the rates of freight between China and Europe are considerably reduced. This should mean a great stimulus to trade. If it lasts, though the Conference has broken down before, and came together again. Without going so far as to say we hope it will never come together again now, we must say it is to be hoped British ports will have at any rate as low freights as Continental ports, and we should like to see lower. We do not like cargo to be carried to or from Hamburg as cheaply as to or from London, and more cheaply than to or from Liverpool—especially if there is to be a boom in the China trade on the opening of the rivers.

The opening of the waterways will also affect the Imperial Maritime Customs materially. All the river customs will have to be either abolished or put under the control of foreign employees in the Chinese service. The remarkable staff controlled by Sir ROBERT HART already does valuable work which is not Customs work and ought to be done by the central or provincial Governments; but only on a small scale hitherto. Possibly the I.M.C. may gradually develop into a complete Civil Service, taking up all branches of administration one by one. From the collection of customs duties it is but a short step to inland revenue and every branch of national finance; from the lighting, surveying, embanking and general care of rivers, to a complete Public Works Department; from marine and riverine

traffic, to roads, bridges, railways; from the suppression of smugglers and pirates, to universal policing of the country; from the medical staff on the coast, to a national Board of Health; and so on, until the I.M.C. governs China for the Chinese. This is a dream, of course; but as Mr. Chamberlain said of Imperial Federation, "dreams come true, when they are made."

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE ZOLA VERDICT.

The London Press is unanimous in the opinion that the sentence on M. Zola is a triumph of the Military over the Civil Power. [It is more; it is a triumph of those who play on the name of patriotism to defeat reason and right, and to hide known iniquity.—ED. H.K.T.]

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

The guarantee for the new Chinese loan includes the pledged portion of the Customs and a part of the Lika.

[Farewell to Mandarinism!]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE buying rate for sovereigns is \$10.63 per £.

THERE will be an excursion to Macao by the *Tai-on* at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

TWO Chinese shopkeepers who pleaded guilty to the wasteful use of water were to-day fined \$3 each.

IN consequence of the illness of the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Capt. Ho-fing, R.N., occupied the bench at the Magistracy to-day.

THE Amateur Dramatic Club's performance of "The Duchess of Bayswater & Co." and "A Pantomime Rehearsal" at the Theatre Royal to-night commences at 9 o'clock sharp.

A CONTRACTOR who had opened up some 70 yards of Bonham Street and applied to place a light there at night time was to-day prosecuted by P.C. Diamond and fined \$10 for his remissness.

ONE of the matchless occupied by a detachment from the King's Own Regiment, at Kowloon, was seriously damaged by fire last night, and a quantity of clothing and accoutrements were destroyed before the flames were extinguished.

THE Commandant regrets to inform the members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps that, in consequence of a difficulty about the seating accommodation, it has become necessary to cancel the order for a church parade at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday, 27th inst.

A COURT martial was held on board H.M.S. *Powerful* to-day, the prisoner being one of the ship's boys, charged with striking a superior officer. Capt. King Hall (H.M.S. *Edgar*) presided and the other officers forming the court were Comdr. Kingsmill (H.M.S. *Archer*), Comdr. Taylor (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Mr. V. Lawford, Comdr. of the *Powerful*, and Judge Advocate. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighteen months, to receive twenty-four strokes with the birch and to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service. The constant recurrence of this class of offence, both on vessels at home and abroad goes to show that the naval recruiting officers pick up some very tough characters when "beating" the sea-port towns of Great Britain for material for the Navy.

A DISGRACEFUL scene occurred at Liberty, Mincing, when William Carr, who recently murdered his youngest child, was publicly hanged outside the city prison. A large crowd of sightseers witnessed the execution, which was photographed by a cinematograph apparatus. Immediately afterwards a gang of roughs hired by the cinematograph speculators, rushed at the gallows, yelling and hooting and attempted to mount the steps and fight with the sheriff's guards. The whole crowd becoming excited followed the example of the roughs and the gallows was soon surrounded by a howling mob of men, women, and children cying, shrieking, laughing, and fighting, and apparently enjoying themselves. This grotesque spectacle, as approved by the cinematograph, will be exhibited all over the United States, and will probably bring in thousands of dollars to the speculators.

MESSRS. WHARLOCK & Co.'s Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, 21st February, says:—Japan.—The list of arrivals shows a very large quantity of Co. is imported during the last three weeks, and from Japanese sources we understand that the vessels still plenty of coal for sale, in face of these facts prices have been well maintained for go 1 coal, though for inferior kinds there is very little demand. Cardiff.—For local consumption there is not much doing beyond sales of small quantities among natives. A large bulk has been done in cargoes "to arrive," for Government requirements, at prices averaging 12. 17 per ton. The only arrival has been the *Amako* on the 7th instant with 4,385 tons, sold to arrive. Sydney Wellington.—A fair demand still exists for this description, but we do not know whether a cargo could be obtained at recent prices. The *Arlio* arrived on the 11th inst. with 1,380 tons, sold to arrive at 12. 15. 00. Quotations.—The undermentioned figures are based on the most recent settlements for cargoes to arrive and do not represent the present market rates for coal in stock, which fluctuate with the supply and demand.—Cardiff, ex Godown 12. 17 00 per ton. American Anthracite, ex Godown 12. 15 00 per ton, nominal. Sydney Wellington, steam cargo, ex Godown 12. 15 00 per ton, nominal. Japan 12. 15 00 @ 2 00 per ton.

INSPECTOR Hennessey raided a West Point gambling house last night, and the result was that he landed no less than twenty full-blooded taster players in No. 7 Station. Capt. Hastings to-day fined the chief defendant \$3; and the others were each ordered to pay a fine of \$2.

FOUR rival boarding house keepers from West Point were charged by Inspector Hennessey to-day with disorderly conduct. A couple of baskets full of broken crockery were produced in Court in evidence and as the defendants all "owned up" and did not dispute the charge they got off with fines of \$2 each.

THREE Chinese were to-day charged at the Magistracy with having stowed themselves away on board the steamship *Devenay*. Two of the men, who came from Swatow, said they had bought tickets and lost them and Capt. Hastings fined them \$3 each. The third prisoner who came from Bangkok was ordered to pay a penalty of \$7 or go to gaol for fourteen days.

SHORTLY after the attempted assassination of the Tsarvich at Otsu in 1897, the report was circulated that a Russian Orthodox Church would be built as a memorial to his Royal Highness's deliverance from the hands of the assassin. The report is now revived. According to a report in the *Osaka Shinbun*, an offer has been made by some missionaries in Kyoto, through a Japanese, for the purchase of a site on which three houses now stand. The price offered, it is said, was 35,000 yen, but the owner is holding out for another 10,000 yen, and it is thought the property will change hands, the nominal purchaser being a Japanese. The *Osaka Shinbun* bids its readers to bear in mind that if they see a lolly shop erected in the very centre of the Sacred Empire, it is the act of traitors, and if the report be true, it says, the evil-doing iron hammer should be brought down heavily on their heads. Who are they, it asks, who are ready to sell their country to count the favour of Russians? In view of the approaching operation of the new Treaties, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, the paragraph, however trustworthy it may be as to the actual proposal, supplies an instructive comment as to the attitude of the people of the interior as regards the opening of the country to foreigners.

THERE was a large audience, including a number of ladies, in the Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, this afternoon, when Mr. W. V. Drummond delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Old Volume. So early on "The Secret of British Empire." H. E. Major General Black presided, and in a few characteristic remarks introduced the lecturer. Mr. Drummond, who had a very cordial greeting, opened his lecture with an anecdote of the young lady who, being about to "speak a piece," applied to a professor for advice and was advised to "saturate" herself with her subject. Said subject happened to be "Drink." Mr. Drummond said that he began to take an interest in his present subject some 30 years ago and ever since that interest had become greater and greater, and his mind was saturated with it. He then proceeded to deal with the growth of the British Empire and said he had justification for the use of the word "secret" in the title of his lecture. His legitimate subject was the way in which the British Empire was kept up, and he then gave an eloquent address on the main subject of British justice. The Privy Council was specially referred to as being the great Appellate Court of the Empire and the lecturer particularly alluded to the recourse had to this court by people in all parts of the vast British dominions and the lecturer expressed surprise that so potent a factor in the nation's greatness had not yet received full attention from authors of the day. Mr. Drummond was heartily applauded from time to time and at the conclusion of his lecture, Messrs. Graybill, Sharp, J. J. Francis Q.C., and E. Robinson and Colonel Elsdale spoke on the subject at length and a vote of thanks was on the motion of the Chairman, accorded Mr. Drummond for his very interesting address. We will publish a full report on Monday.

IN the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, before Mr. Justice Barnes, sitting with Tilly Masters, the Neptune Salvage Company (Limited) and others brought an action against the owners of the *Glenlyon*, her cargo and her freight, arising out of the above collision. Mr. Justice Barnes, in making his award, in the above case said that this was a salvage case of unusual importance. When the *Glenlyon* was first come up with she was in great danger of sinking, but she had been rescued by the *Harriet* and *Nereva* and was put in safety. Three vessels were always kept at Gibraltar with steam up day and night, and with a full crew and divers and complete salvage appliances on board at very great expense, for the sole purpose of rendering salvage services to life and property on the basis of "no cure, no pay" and, though frequently unemployed for long periods, extending sometimes to twelve months, were always ready to put to sea at the shortest possible notice. There were no other vessels in the vicinity, which could have rendered the services required, and had they not had their steam up there could be no doubt that the *Glenlyon* would have sunk and become a total loss. It was only right that people who kept and maintained such vessels as the *Harriet* and *Nereva* should be well remunerated, and he had decided to award in this case the sum of £19,000, with costs, saving the owners of each vessel £5,000. As to the claims of the owners of the tug *Harriet* and *Nereva*, he considered that the *Glenlyon* could have been saved without their assistance, but for what they had done he thought they were entitled to £500 between them, with costs. Judgment accordingly for the plaintiffs for £19,500, with costs.

KOWLOON is likely to lose its popularity as a residential suburb if some of the Chinese there are not taught a small lesson as regards Sanitary matters. At the Magistracy to-day Sanitary Inspector MacDonald charged Kat Cheong with neglecting to empty what are euphemistically called "rumps" belonging to matchless opposite Knottford Terrace. The Inspector and the Sanitary Board officers had cautioned the defendant several times regarding his neglect and to-day he gave Capt. Hastings the very thin excuse that he was unable to keep the rumps empty owing to the rain. His Worship fined to appreciate the excuse and defendant was fined \$15.

AN enquiry was held by the Harbour Master (Hon. R. Murray Rumney, R.N.) yesterday regarding the collision between the steam launches *Dahle* and *Heron* at Kowloon wharf on the 22nd inst. Mr. E. W. Lungle, of the Victoria Dispensary, gave evidence that the *Dahle* was leaving Kowloon No. 5 Wharf at 4.30 p.m. and that as they got opposite No. 2 wharf the *Rising Star* was turning between the wharves to pass under the *Dahle's* stern. The *Heron* was then on the *Dahle's* starboard bow, 100 yards away. The *Dahle's* coxswain sounded his whistle and the *Heron* ported her helm. The latter launch struck the *Dahle* amidships and the *Goulding Star* towed her in to the wharf. The master of the *Heron* said that he had the *Dahle* on his port bow and the *Goulding Star* on his starboard. He blew his whistle to the *Dahle*, she answered and he went astern. The *Dahle* came up and he ran into her. He did not give way to the *Goulding Star* because both vessels were going to the wharf and they would have cleared each other. The *Heron's* coxswain said that he saw there would be a collision because the *Dahle* did not give way, and he could not go to port on account of the *Rising Star* coming round the *Dahle's* stern. The Harbour Master found that the *Dahle* was solely to blame for not giving way to the launch on her starboard side, instead of which he blew two whistles and thought that absolved him from observing the rules of the road. The Certificate of the master of the *Dahle* was suspended for two months.

MESSRS. WARNER, BARNES & Co.'s report, Manila, 16th February, says:—Coals: Arrivals are Brit. str. *Gulf of Mexico* with Australian Consumers.—Business has been done in Australian, 1,000 tons changing hands at \$12 landed terms, but owing to weakness in Exchange the market is now a little firmer. Japan—nothing. Petroleum: Easy @ \$4.4375 for American, and \$4.25 for Russian, per case. Hemp: After the date of our last Circular, Dealers continued their policy of holding steadily to their arrivals, in the belief that the moderate receipts expected for some time, would eventually enhance values. A few settlements were made from day to day, commencing at \$8.50 for cargo on the basis of Current, and gradually sharpening in price. Yesterday, with better home news values hardened suddenly, and considerable settlements were made of Hemp generally, and of Albany cargo at \$8.75; on the basis of Current with 30 cent. ends and reds at allowances. The market closes very firm with seemingly more buyers than sellers.—Sugar: Manila Extra (about No. 9 D. S.) supplies continue scarce, nominal quotations @ \$4.3750 nothing offering. Lollo: The market continued quiet for some time after date of our last Circular and good settlements were made on the basis of \$3.75 for assorted in 3. A sudden advance has taken place during past few days caused by a better tone in Home markets and a strong revival of Japan demand. Business was done at \$4. then at \$4.05, and at date of last telegraphic advices \$4.25 was being paid for assorted in 3. The uncertain weather, which is still too wet for milling, is delaying arrivals from the Hacienda, and will probably reduce the final outcome of the crop. We make our quotations to-day as follows:—Manila Extra Sugar (abt. No. 9 D. S.) \$4.375 per picul first cost, and exchange 1/16 = \$4.17 6 per ton f.o.b. Philo Superior Sugar \$4.25 per picul first cost, and exchange 1/16 = \$4.13 6 per ton f.o.b. c. b. Freight by rail to U. S. A. are somewhat easier @ \$4. for Hemp and \$5 for Sugar, gold.—By Salter, to U. K. \$4.6 per ton @ 50 cent. Steamer freight to U. K. are considerably weaker, 45¢ per ton is offered but no takers at this. Local charters are reported to be the steamer Jacob Diedrichsen, and Haitian, Lollo to Hongkong full cargo of Sugar @ 24 cts. per picul and Tamailed, Lollo to Yokohama @ 35 cts.

THE PUNJON MINING CO., LTD.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company, held at the offices, 9-Praya, Central, at 2 p.m. to-day, Mr. D. Gillies presided and there were also present Messrs. W. R. Loxley, and J. H. Lewis (directors), J. B. Duncan (Secretary), B. B. Bhabha, Capt. Tilly, Messrs. M. B. Polhill, Thos. Howard, Dr. Terry, D. W. Chadcock, G. Murray Ball, Mr. Bae, G. C. Cox, G. T. Vetter, J. M. E. Mochan, and J. K. Michael. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen the report having been laid before you for some days we will take it as read. The returns for the twelve months under review are not so satisfactory as we anticipated owing to our receipts of payable ore having been almost entirely cut off, so that during the last three months we had nothing better to pass through the mill than the old headings left by the Chinese who were at work on the *Jalle Mine* many years ago; of these we have crushed about 200 tons a month which yielded from 500 to 350 ounces of smelted gold, barely enough to cover the working expenses. Early last year it was decided by the Board to discontinue the August Shaft, with a view to proving the value of our reefs at greater depth, and work was commenced to put the upper part of the shaft in proper order, and to make such alterations to the pumping arrangements as were deemed necessary; nothing was commenced on the 15th April and completed to a depth of 215 feet by the 27th of August. A down-cast was then laid out at the 200 feet level, and went to intersect the Reef at the East and West ends, but the progress made with the down-cast was rather slow owing to the rock being very hard and difficult to blast. On the 16th inst. a telegram was received from Punjion advising that the cross-cut was now beyond the line of the reef, the lode being much split up with many leaders which appear to be running East towards the North and South lode, Quartz is also coming in the face of the North

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings

Hongkong, 26th March, 1897. [11]

THE LEADING CATERERS.

Shall, and in the opinion of Mr. Phillips, the manager, our prospects are now most favorable. This telegram as you know does not affect the old Company, but as our position as Shareholders in the new Company is now so vastly improved, I thought it well to recall this very important information to your notice. Probably in another week we will be in receipt of letters giving full particulars of this new development which I trust will prove to be the most satisfactory news we have ever received from the falls of the Nile. In the month of June last, finding that all the hopes on the main bodies of the payables are both above and below the sea level, we decided to cross at the foot of the falls, which was done, and the reef intersected at 25 feet from the shore, the width of the reef was 14 to 16 feet, but as the stone was of a very low grade, and our funds nearly exhausted, work was discontinued and has not since been resumed. The calculations have been run on a small scale during the year, but on account of the heavy charge for dredging this process of treating the concentrates is not satisfactory, but we hope to be in a position shortly to treat them by cyanide and obtain much better results. The cyanide works have also been run continuously throughout the year, but the regular supply of the very low value of the bullion obtained, may be considered to (all) far short of what was anticipated. The process is worked by a Mr. Kraal who picked up the little he knows of chemistry at Pansong, and we fear that his lack of skill and experience is the principal cause of our failure. We are now in correspondence with our agents at Charters Towers with regard to the engagement of a capable cyanider and hope to have an able man at the works very shortly. The cyanide process is now being worked most successfully in Australia, and we hope that equally good results will be obtained at Pansong in the near future. In the months of January, February and March of last year there was a greatly diminished output of gold from the mine, while our expenditure at the same time continued to be very heavy; then with no reserves of payable ore in sight, and our working balance reduced to a very low figure, our financial affairs really seemed to be in a very critical position indeed, so that your Board of Directors could see no other way out of the difficulty than a scheme of reconstruction. Accordingly at a meeting of Shareholders held on the 27th day of October, 1897, the necessary resolutions to wind up the Old Company were duly passed, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting. Our attendance here to-day is to adopt and pass the report and accounts of the Old Pansong Gold Mining Company, and with this business completed all further connection of the Shareholders with the working of the Old Company will cease.

The Chairman after reading his speech, said: I do not think I have anything more to say, gentlemen, with regard to the old company and as to the new company I think we should have a statutory meeting where I hope to be able to communicate further information. Our business now is to pass the report and accounts of the old company and to move to the new company and any questions that shareholders might like to put.

There were no questions put and Mr. Velick seconded the motion which was carried *unanimously*.

The Chairman mentioned that the dividend due upon the preference shares would be paid shortly by the liquidator. He then asked the secretary to read certain correspondence of a private nature from Mr. L. L. Bailey, in London, regarding the working of the mine.

Mr. Duncan read the letters indicated.

The Chairman said: I thank you for your attendance, gentlemen, although the information I had to place before you was not of a very satisfactory nature. It was our duty to close up the old company and to start with the new company and that the information from the mine will be quite up to our expectations.

The meeting then terminated.

THE BITTER CRY OF THE CUSTOMS STAFF.

The following documents appear in the *North China Daily News*. It is understood that the appeal has been presented by Sir Robert Hart to the Tsungli Yamen.

SIR—We, the undersigned, the Foreign members of the Chinese Customs Service, most respectfully submit to you the enclosed Appeal, with a Chinese version, calling attention to the hardships entailed on us by the continued fall in the gold value of silver, and praying for a revision of our salaries to the extent of 50 per cent. to the Hongkong rate, and we would request you, if you should see fit, to lay our petition before the Tsungli Yamen, and accord it your powerful support.

Assured in advance of your countenance and sympathy, we venture to hope that the action we are now taking may in some degree strengthen your hands and assist your endeavours to obtain for us relief and restore to the Service that position of independence and equate which your unwearied devotion to its welfare and your able administration had secured for it.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
[Here follow signatures.]
To Sir ROBERT HART, BART, G.C.M.G.,
Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

An Appeal from the foreign members of the Customs Service for a revision of pay, on the ground of the depreciation in the gold value of silver.

More than 30 years have now elapsed since the Customs Service under the Foreign Inspectorate was first established. During that period the trade of China, both with Foreign countries and from ports to ports, has increased with leaps and bounds. In 1866 there were but 14 treaty ports, with a Foreign trade valued at \$18,000,000. Half a century later, and a not home or inland trade of \$3,000,000, from which China derived a revenue of over \$7,000,000. Ten years later, in 1876, the number of treaty ports had increased to 22, the value of the Foreign trade had risen to \$17,000,000, and of the home trade to \$7,000,000, and the revenue derived from that trade had risen to over \$12,000,000. Another 10 years, in 1886, the number of treaty ports had been increased to 29, the value of the Foreign trade had risen to \$18,000,000, and that of the home trade to \$10,000,000, and China's revenue from that trade to \$15,000,000. After the lapse of still another 10 years, in 1896, the number of treaty ports had been increased to 42, with two more since added, with a Foreign trade valued at \$24,000,000, and a home trade valued at \$20,000,000, and China's revenue from that trade to over \$20,000,000.

This constant increase in the number of ports, and still more constant increase in the volume of merchandise to be dealt with, has necessarily entailed a corresponding strengthening of the personnel of the Customs Service; and thus it has resulted that while 1,000 odd employed Chinese and Foreigners were found sufficient to carry on the work of the various Customs Houses in 1866, it had become necessary to raise that number to 1,018, in 1876, to 2,013 in 1886, and to 4,300 in 1896. This steady expansion in the number of establishments and in the personnel has necessarily entailed a corresponding growth in expenditure, to meet which additions to the allowance granted by Imperial Edict for the maintenance of the Service have been applied for and sanctioned. But these larger allowances have only been sufficient to pay the salaries of the additional men who had to be engaged to deal with the augmented work; they have not permitted of any increase being made in the remuneration of the various grades. It has consequently resulted that the salaries of Commissioners and of subordinate officials remain now what they were 30 years ago; or if they have been changed, they have been lowered not raised.

In those 30 years, however—but especially during the last 15—very important economic changes have taken place. The value of silver and gold has so far diverged that while in 1866 only \$341 Tls. 320 were required to purchase \$1, in 1876, Tls. 378 were necessary; in 1886, Tls. 432; in 1896, Tls. 600; and a few weeks ago less than Tls. 877 were requisite. In 10 years the gold value of the Tael has fallen close on 50 per cent., and 30 per cent. in the last years alone. Now foreign goods in China, mostly large quantities of food and wear, foreign clothes, and the bulk of their expenses have to be met in gold or its silver equivalent. The result is that foreign not only have no surplus from their pay to lay aside, but can with great difficulty meet the expenses of bare living. They must spend, instead of lay by, the allowances of a year's pay issued at fixed periods in lieu of the retiring pensions granted by other Governments. Thus they can make no provision against sickness or old age. The position of seniors of 35 or 40 years' service is even more deplorable; they have been pensioned off, but sent home to be educated; and, while living themselves in China where their work is, they have to maintain an establishment abroad—a necessity which it was possible to meet in former days, but which at the existing rates of exchange their pay is quite inadequate to bear the expense of. Hence circumstances over which they have no control have forced them into the position that they must act in a manner which entails a considerable expense in gold, and yet that their salary, even after 30 or 40 years of faithful and loyal service, is inadequate to support that expense. Rules in now existing in the Service, Governments like those of India, Singapore, and Hongkong, which have a silver currency, and all public companies and even private firms in the Far East whose transactions are in silver, have years ago recognized the hardships entailed on their employees by the depreciation of silver, and have, in consequence, either increased the pay of their employees or have allowed them to draw a portion of their salary in gold at a rate far above the market rate.

In the case of banks and mercantile houses this has been done in spite of increased business having forced them to reduce their commissions and profits. The Hongkong Government has not only granted an increase in silver of 30 per cent., but has also allowed a certain portion of that pay, thus increased, to be drawn at 30 to the dollar, while the market value of the dollar is less than 25. As the Inspector-General, sympathizing with the distress of the Service, had stated some years ago that the Chinese Government was acquainted with the embarrasment caused to the Customs staff by the fall in silver, the 50 vice (in) confident that that Government would give the matter its careful consideration and accord them relief by treating them with no less liberality and justice than had been shown by Foreign Governments and public companies to their employees. Confident in this hope the Customs Service refrained from pressing their claims to indemnification on the Chinese Government. Suddenly, trouble arose between Japan and China, and when that ended in enormous indemnities having to be paid to Japan, the Service, mindful of the indemnities which the Chinese Government had paid to the Japanese, decided that they ought not to increase those difficulties by pressing claims on an already largely depleted exchequer. But since then the evils have been so greatly aggravated—silver, as compared with gold, having again fallen over 30 per cent.—that the members of the Service can no longer refrain from respectfully presenting their claim for consideration.

The salaries of the foreign members of the Service were originally based on an exchange rate of 60 to the Hongkong Tael. They have since been depreciated until they now represent little more than one-third of their initial value. We do not ask that they should be restored to the old rate, though we hope that this may be done eventually. We merely ask that the Government will grant us such a revision of our pay as will enable us to live respectably and free from harassing anxiety, to educate our children, and make some provision against sickness and old age. To this end we venture to propose that the Government should follow the example of the Government of India, which, while the revenues in silver, have increased the salaries of its employees, and we would request you, if you should see fit, to lay our petition before the Tsungli Yamen, and accord it your powerful support.

Assured in advance of your countenance and sympathy, we venture to hope that the action we are now taking may in some degree strengthen your hands and assist your endeavours to obtain for us relief and restore to the Service that position of independence and equate which your unwearied devotion to its welfare and your able administration had secured for it.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
[Here follow signatures.]
To Sir ROBERT HART, BART, G.C.M.G.,
Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

An Appeal from the foreign members of the Customs Service for a revision of pay, on the ground of the depreciation in the gold value of silver.

More than 30 years have now elapsed since the Customs Service under the Foreign Inspectorate was first established. During that period the trade of China, both with Foreign countries and from ports to ports, has increased with leaps and bounds. In 1866 there were but 14 treaty ports, with a Foreign trade valued at \$18,000,000. Half a century later, and a not home or inland trade of \$3,000,000, from which China derived a revenue of over \$7,000,000. Ten years later, in 1876, the number of treaty ports had increased to 22, the value of the Foreign trade had risen to \$17,000,000, and of the home trade to \$7,000,000, and the revenue derived from that trade had risen to over \$12,000,000. Another 10 years, in 1886, the number of treaty ports had been increased to 29, the value of the Foreign trade had risen to \$18,000,000, and that of the home trade to \$10,000,000, and China's revenue from that trade to \$15,000,000. After the lapse of still another 10 years, in 1896, the number of treaty ports had been increased to 42, with two more since added, with a Foreign trade valued at \$24,000,000, and a home trade valued at \$20,000,000, and China's revenue from that trade to over \$20,000,000.

NEWS BY THE CANADIAN MAIL.

WASHINGTON, January 28th.
Anti-Slavery Secretary Howell has received a telegram that the board of appraisers at New York to-day decided the case which they had under consideration for some time involving the constitution of article 22 of the new tariff act. The hearing in effect sustains the opinion of the Attorney-General in which he held that the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. does not attach to goods of foreign manufacture or production brought into the United States in transit through a contiguous country. This decision apparently settles the questions involved, as the department will not take an appeal.

New York, January 28th.
A special from Managua, Nicaragua, says that advice just received in that city from San Salvador states that a revolution in Salvador is imminent.
As far as can be learned the cause of discontent which threatens to break forth into open rebellion is the serious financial and political condition in Salvador combined with the alleged gross misrule of the government. In addition to these conditions the relations of Guatemala and Salvador are considerably strained now, and this adds to the excitement in Salvador.
Four large banks in Salvador have failed. The only prominent bank there now that is safe is the Bank of London.

New York, January 28th.
A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Paris says that Leopold, king of the Belgians, has bought the yacht *Mayflower* for 400,000 francs. The *Mayflower* is now at Erie Basin, where she has been laid up since her arrival at this port from Newport last September. She has been ordered to Southampton as soon as she can be made ready for sea.
The yacht will not go in the dock here, it is learned, and there is not a great deal of important work to be done. Coal and stores will be taken on board in a few days, and by February 10th, or before, she will have taken her departure for Southampton.

January 29th.
The *Herald* has this from Madrid—General Blanco some time ago communicated to the government his desire and the absolute need for small, fast-going ships of the type called catamarans to patrol fisheries landings, and in the shortest time possible the destroyer *Terra*, *Pluton* and *Profliga*, and the torpedo boats *Arlele*, *Halcion*, *Asor* and *Rayo* will, therefore, go to Cuba. The *Juggles* have been seized upon this, stating it to be a counter stroke to the arrival of the *Mahs*.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29th.
The Sultan is much exercised regarding the governance of the island of Crete, and has repeatedly telegraphed to the Czar on the subject, to which the Czar yesterday replied, through the Russian embassy here, adhering positively to the nomination of Prince George of Greece, which, it is said, is according to the promise his Majesty made to the Dowager Empress. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will divide the honors, and Great Britain will secure about all she asks.

So far as China is concerned this view, in connection with the speech of Mr. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, at Bolton on Tuesday, and the reported acceptance of the British loan, is generally regarded as correct. Mr. Curzon forebore the probable success of the loan negotiations, the achievement of Great Britain's purpose in keeping the ports free to the whole world, and the maintenance of trade routes whereby the commerce of all nations is rendered impossible. The Russian proposal of a loan on the same terms Great Britain was not taken seriously. It is understood that she had not the money herself without drawing upon her reserve funds.

France is daily showing less inclination to burn her fingers in a game in which, even if successful, Russia would be the only gainer, while Germany appears to have set completely at naught the British side. Throughout the situation has never been so alarming as at present, and it is difficult to see how it can be averted. The Czar's refusal to accept the Russian proposal, and Lord George Hamilton's statement in his speech on Tuesday that relations with Russia were entirely satisfactory, are not surprising.

Turning to West Africa an official of the Colonial Office informs the Associated Press that the impossibility of securing witnesses from the West Coast earlier is the reason for the delay in the Paris negotiations. Some of the most important witnesses arrived only last week, and they are now in Paris. Those from the British colonies, and those from the Congo, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Sierra Leone, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and those from the Lower Volta, and those from the Mali, and those from the Mauritania, and those from the Senegal, and those from the Gambia, and those from the Guinea, and those from the Liberia, and those from the Ivory Coast, and those from the Upper Volta, and

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
WAKASA MARU..... J. B. McMillan.	YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOI.....	WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 4 P.M.
TOSA MARU..... C. Hillcoat.	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANT- WERP, VIA SINGAPORE (Transship- ping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	THURSDAY, 17th March, at 4 P.M.
YAMAGUCHI MARU..... S. Kawamori.	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	THURSDAY, 17th March, at 4 P.M.
IDZUMI MARU..... R. Nanome.	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE (Transship- ping Cargo for JAVA PORTS), and COLOMBO.	TUESDAY, 22nd March, at Noon.
KAMAGAWA MARU..... J. Mackenzie.	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, at 4 P.M.
*RIOJU MARU..... A. E. Moses.	SEATTLE, WASH., VIA KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	THURSDAY, 24th March, at 4 P.M.

*Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities to the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

J.-J. CARNAUD, 3, rue d'Argout, PARIS.

TIN BOXES
STAMPED ARTICLESMILITARY
EQUIPMENT

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot and Damages.

Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1897.

DUMINY & CO.
CHAMPAGNE
EXTRA DRY

Carte D'Or 800

Carte Blanche

Sillery Chateau de

Dom 800 Charmierce

Apply to

Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

HONGKONG.

AGENTS FOR

M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

THE MICASTOS FACTORY.

Mr. C. HOLDSWORTH,
Superintendent at Works,
Saulkham Road,
Hongkong.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS are prepared to enter into contracts for covering boilers and steam pipes with either Mica or Asbestos Compositions at the following quotations:—
55 cts. per superficial square foot for boilers.
55 cts. per superficial square foot for steam pipes.
Exposed Steam Pipes needing extra wrapping and Canvas and tar dressing will be treated with the above Compositions at \$1.05 per superficial square foot.

A Stock of the Compositions is kept ready for sale packed in 6 cwt. casks. Price for ten lots \$100 per ton F.O.B. or in smaller quantities at \$5 per cwt. F.O.B.
All works will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Holdsworth and all orders must be sent through the undersigned.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1898.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 535, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in the FREEMASON'S

HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 1st

March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting

Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

VICTORIA CHAPTER.

No. 535, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASON'S

HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd

March, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting

Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1898.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the

above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th instant,

at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1898.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG,"

Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as above

on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1898.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR,"

Captain Archibald, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1898.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDRA,"

Captain R. Cass, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1898.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the

above Port on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at

Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation

for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN,"

Captain Day, will be despatched as above

on or about TUESDAY, the 1st March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1898.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LYDERHORN,"

Captain Hammett, will be despatched as above

on or about the 1st March.

To be followed by the

S.S. "URD" on or about 15th April, 1898.

S.S. "QUEEN MARGARET," on or about 15th

May, 1898.

S.S. "ST. NINIAN" on or about 10th June,

1898.

S.S. "GARGAREAN" on or about 30 June, 1898.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GHAZEE,"

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 12th March.

S.S. "LENNOX" on or about 12th April,

S.S. "ATHAN" on or about 20th April,

S.S. "ENERGIA" on or about 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1898.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and

AMERICAN PORTS).

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

Captain F. N. Tildard carrying Her Majesty's

Mail will be despatched from this

for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 5th

March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo

for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and

Tea for London (under arrangement) will be

transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-

ing direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4

P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and

Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills

of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE,

AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Olympia | 1,691 | T. H. Dobson | Mar. 8.

Columbia | 2,605 | A. Gov. | April 1.

Tacoma | 2,549 | A. Dixon | April 26.

Victoria | 3,167 | J. Truebridge | May 17.

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,

IN CONNECTION WITH

OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

Bramar | 3,601 | E. Porter | Mar. 15.

Mogul | 3,654 | W. H. Wright | Mar. 29.

Argyll | 2,907 | W. Ward | May 9.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to

the very cheap rates offered by this Line,

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodations. First-class Table.

DOCTOR AND STWARDNESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on

the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery

of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Passen-

gers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first

class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £43.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Govern-

ment Streets.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific

Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United

States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States

Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one

copy must be sent forward by the steamer to

the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland,

Or (whichever may be the destination of the

Steamer).

Passes must be sent to our Office (with address

marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to

sailing.

For further information apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1898.

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.
PORTS IN THE LEVANT,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL
PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen Tuesday 1st March.

Bayern Wednesday 30th March.

Prins Heinrich Wednesday 27th April.

Prinzess Wednesday 20th May.

Sachsen Wednesday 22nd June.

Bayern Wednesday 20th July.

Prins Heinrich Wednesday 17th Aug.

Prinzess Wednesday 14th Sept.

Sachsen Wednesday 12th Oct.

Bayern Wednesday 9th Nov.

Prins Heinrich Wednesday 7th Dec.

Prinzess Wednesday 4th Jan. '99.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of March,

1898, at 9 A.M. the Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN," Captain H. Supper, with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE AND CARGO,

will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES

and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on

SATURDAY, the 26th instant. Cargo and Specie

will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY

the 28th instant, and Parcels will be received at

the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the

28th inst. Contents of Packages are required.

No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than

£2.10 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet

Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation

and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linens can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1898.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and